

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VIII.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1887.

No. 31.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, June 2.

MacLeod is to be made a post of entry. Chapleau is to become lieutenant-governor of Quebec.

Dewdney will be retained in office until autumn.

Burgess, deputy minister of interior, is visiting the North-West.

A branch of the new Victoria hospital of Montreal is to be established at Banff.

Hon. Thos. White visits the North-West immediately after the close of the session.

The Manitoba government has brought in a new bill to aid the Hudson Bay railroad.

Calgary expects an early commencement of work on the Alberta & Athabasca railway.

The half-breeds at Batoche are somewhat uneasy and dissatisfied regarding seed grain. Charles E. D. Wood of MacLeod will be appointed registrar of brands for the North-West.

A settler named Pooley has been killed near Whitewood, it is supposed by horse thieves.

Gaudaur defeated Hanlan by three lengths Monday for championship of America, rowing the race in 20 minutes.

Tupper will resume the High Commissionership at the close of the session, but will probably remain also minister of finance.

The police have captured the supposed murderers of Smith who was found shot dead in his house near Humboldt recently.

Expected that work will be commenced on the railroad from Winnipeg to the boundary in three weeks time. Excitement intense and the people fully determined to build the road. The Toronto Globe tells Manitobans to go ahead and no one dare interfere with them.

The following are the successful tenderers for Indian supplies for 1887 and 1888:—Geo. F. Munro, Hudson Bay Co., I. G. Baker & Co., Mainwaring & Wright, Mowat Bros., A. W. Pettigrew & Co., T. C. Power & Co., J. W. Smith, Smith & Ferguson, S. H. Burbridge, J. Sharman & Co., J. A. Kerr, A. G. Estabey, Merriek & Anderson, J. M. Garland, Lyon McKenzie & Powis, and A. McDonald.

At MacLeod an interview was held by Dewdney with the Bloods yesterday. Red Crow and about one hundred Indians attended. Red Crow had lost over 40 horses by Gros Ventres. Dewdney took advantage of this to say that horse stealing must be stopped. When the Indians were arrested lately the young men decided to come to MacLeod and make a declaration to steal no more horses, but after the loss of the Blood's horses they became uneasy and did not come but decided to go south and get even with the Gros Ventres. It was settled at the interview that they should not go but that an attempt should be made by the Indian department and police to get back the horses and arrange an understanding with the United States government to prevent future raids on both sides.

QU'APPELLE, June 2.

On Sunday evening last the stable of a farmer named Hector McLeish, living a mile east of here, was broken into and several valuable horses stolen. A party consisting of Sgt. Fife, Constable Mathewson, McLeish and others started in pursuit on Monday morning. At Indian Head they found traces that the party had gone east and when within a mile of Wolesley they found the horses picketed near a half-breed's house. The party went on to Wolesley, it being so dark they could do nothing. On arriving there it was decided that McLeish and Mathewson should go back and guard the house till daylight. On going back they decided to attempt to make the arrest themselves. On entering the house Mathewson was knocked senseless and in his fall dropped his revolver. McLeish rushed on Mathewson's assailant when two shots were fired into his back. McLeish turned on the man that shot him, when he received a third shot, breaking his right arm. McLeish sank to the floor and the half-breeds decamped. McLeish died at 8:20 on Tuesday morning. On the news reaching Qu'Appelle an organized committee of 26 citizens chartered a special train and with 19 good horses and three light rigs left for Wolesley at 12:20 p. m. on the same day in pursuit of the murderers, two of whom were named Rosette, one Guerdie and one was a United States half-breed. The pursuing party found that they had struck north towards Crooked lakes, then south crossing the C. P. R. at Broadview. Herchmer has sent a detachment of police in pursuit also.

VICTORIA, June 1.

District superintendent H. Gisborne arrived at Victoria yesterday from Onion lake.

He will leave to-night for Pitt. He will be stationed between Pitt and Victoria until construction work there is done. General superintendent Gisborne will take charge of construction work between Qu'Appelle and Humboldt personally if his health will permit. At present he is far from well, just recovering from a dangerous illness. The district superintendent is taking charge of all construction west of Humboldt. Colonel Fred Marigold is clerk in charge of the district superintendent's offices until he returns. All communications other than those relating to construction should be addressed to district superintendent's office Battleford. Repairer in charge, George Carter, with 17 men will have completed the line from Battleford to the south bank of the Saskatchewan at Pitt by Tuesday next and will then build west of Pitt towards Saddle lake. Chief repairer McKay with nine men are building the line west of Onion lake. The wire is distributed as far west as Egg lake. The balance of the wire and insulators passed Montreal about two weeks ago and will be freighted west as soon as possible. Much brush and timber is to be cut along the line. It is hoped to have the line completed by the end of July, if not sooner, if the wire is to hand. Offices to be opened are—Victoria W. C. Gillis sub-agent; Saddle lake agency, a commission office; Moose creek sub-agent Noel in charge. The office at Moose creek will be on the banks of the Saskatchewan river. Onion lake Indian agency, a commission office; Pitt, Malcolm McKinlay sub-agent. As soon as the line is to Egg lake couriers will run between there and Victoria daily. Now waiting for the masts for the river at Pitt to arrive by G. F. Tupper contractor. Every means will be taken to push the line through. Distances—From Battleford to Bresaylor 33 miles, Bresaylor to Pitt 58, Pitt to Onion lake office 12, Onion lake office to Frog lake agency 21, Frog lake agency to Moose hill office 14½, Moose hill office to Saddle lake office 49½ miles, Saddle lake office to Victoria 36½.

LOCAL.

RIFLE practice is all the rage.

No passengers by Monday's stage.

Major Steele will patrol Kootenay with 75 men this season.

T. Edmundson, clerk of the Victoria Indian agency, arrived on Thursday.

The H. B. Co. are re-opening their store at Victoria. W. R. Breton in charge.

Messrs. Bruce and Thompson were passengers by Thursday's outgoing stage.

Rafts of lumber, lath etc from Lamoureux mill arrived on Thursday evening.

The offices of the Victoria Indian agency are to be removed to Saddle lake next week.

TELEGRAPH line was burned down again on Tuesday but was got up again on Thursday.

The North-West will make her first trip from Grand Rapids through to Edmonton in July.

A LARGE number of Victoria people in Edmonton this week laying in their summer supplies.

DAN MACRAE lost one of his flatboats of potatoes in the rapids at Victoria on the way to Battleford.

W. WEST and W. Lloyd arrived from Calgary this morning with light rigs for J. F. Smith's livery stable.

The Princess was expected to leave Winnipeg on June 5th for Grand Rapids with Saskatchewan freight.

Six thousand pounds of freight arrived on Thursday for P. Daly & Co., W. Johnstone Walker and Ross Bros.

Mrs. McKay and family and Jas. McKinlay arrived this morning from Slave lake with the H. B. packet.

J. J. C. FREMNER of Clover Bar who left Edmonton a few months ago for British Columbia returned this week.

Messrs. STEWART and FRASER left Athabasca Landing on June 2nd for Athabasca lake with their trading outfit.

REPAIRERS McKinlay and Cooper came in from the telegraph line on Friday. They report it in fair working order now.

MR. AND MRS. FLYNN, relatives of Maloney Bros. of St. Albert, arrived from Ontario by way of Calgary on Thursday evening.

Dr. Lafferty has returned to Calgary from a long visit in the east. He is about to erect a handsome stone residence in Calgary.

The police at Ft. Saskatchewan have received an outfit of 20 bronchos from the south and are now busy breaking them.

W. GROW, imprisoned at Ft. Saskatchewan for connection with illicit liquor, was released yesterday and started down the river.

J. ASHES arrived on Tuesday with four teams loaded for A. Macdonald & Co. and one passenger, W. McGillivray of Perth, Ont.

The Battleford Herald mentions that Alex. Bourassau and family of the South Branch settlement passed Battleford lately on his way to Peace river.

W. MALONEY who left for Ontario last March to bring in horses has changed his mind and gone into the agricultural machinery business at Calgary.

The Calgary Herald says that Mr. McMillan of that town has been appointed sheriff of Northern Alberta, instead of Billy, who declined to accept the position.

The Calgary Herald says that the names of Dr. Orton, Capt. Moore, Gen. Strange and Mr. Hardisty are mentioned in connection with the North-West senatorship.

Lieut.-gov. Dewdney denies the report started by the Ottawa Journal that he would reside in England at the close of his term as lieutenant-governor of the North-West.

THERE will be a meeting in St. Albert on Sunday to elect the officers of the St. John the Baptist Society and make preparations to celebrate the national day of French Canadians.

E. RICHARD of Battleford will start for Peace river about June 1st. Mr. Richard was at one time sheriff of the North-West and spent a few weeks in Edmonton last spring.

G. F. TUPPER, telegraph pole contractor, of Victoria arrived from Victoria on Thursday, to engage men to assist in rafting poles from Victoria to Battleford. They leave to-day per skiff.

T. N. CHRISTIE, manager of Lafferty & Smith's bank at Calgary, who opened the branch at Edmonton last winter, has gone to Moosomin to take charge of the firm's business there.

A library of 100 volumes has been donated to the Edmonton Methodist Sunday school by friends in Hamilton, Ontario. A portion have been labeled and will be ready for issue on Sunday.

A. E. FORGET, clerk of the North-West Council has left Regina for a two months visit in Montreal. This would seem to indicate that the council will not sit in June, as was announced some weeks ago.

R. McKERNAN arrived on Tuesday with loads for W. Johnstone Walker and Ross Bros. He brought in two brothers-in-law, T. W. and W. J. Hodgins, from the vicinity of Ottawa, also a family settling at St. Albert.

J. SINCLAIR is in charge of a gang of men who are improving the north end of the road to the Athabasca Landing, for the H. B. Co. A new road is being cut for the last twenty miles which will be shorter and very much better than the present one.

A TRAIN of 20 of Ad. McPherson's carts arrived on Monday with freight for Ross Bros. and Brown & Curry. They had on 24,106 pounds and were handled by two men, W. H. Burland and Jas. Reid. They made the round trip in less than 20 days.

MACKENZIE ROWELL—now Alexander Mackenzie—is mentioned as the probable successor of Lieut. gov. Dewdney. There is more to be said in this gentleman's favor than in favor of any of the other aspirants to the office that have been mentioned.

EDMONTON public school closed on Tuesday evening May 31st for the summer holidays which have been allowed by the trustees to come on a month earlier than usual to allow the teacher, Mr. Martin, to go to Calgary to meet his family who are coming here.

BUILDING is reported going on briskly at Calgary the only delay being through the lack of lumber. The spring is exceptionally backward there, grain sown in March not showing above ground in the middle of May. Freighters are very numerous and the business appears to be overdone. Roads are good.

NEWS has been received at St. Albert of the death on Thursday of last week of Rev. Mother Austin one of the Black nuns conducting the Catholic ladies' school at Prince Albert. She arrived in Prince Albert in '82 and assisted in the establishment of the school there, which is now a great success having an attendance of 86.

THE voting on the erection of the school district of East Edmonton took place on Wednesday last at A. McKinlay's. Twelve votes were cast in favor of the school and none against. The assessable value of the property in the district is estimated at \$60,000. The total population is 71, of which 41 are adults and 16 children of school age.

On Monday last the son of Chief Alexander of the Reviere Qui Barre Stonys was killed by an accidental discharge of his gun while duck hunting. He had apparently loaded one barrel of the gun and while preparing to load the other it was discharged, blowing off one side of his face and head. He was about 22 years of age and married, having one child.

THE new Bishop's palace at St. Albert, work on which was commenced in '80, will be finished ready for occupation in July. When commenced it was intended for the use of the Sisters of Charity, but it has been decided that they shall be given possession of the present Bishop's palace instead. The building is to the eastward of the church, and is 80x40 three stories high and basement, with projection in front 20x12 same height and chapel in rear 30x20, 22 feet to the eaves. The whole will be finished throughout with dressed lumber and will be worth when completed about \$25,000. The street in front of the building is being graded up 80 feet wide, requiring 800 cubic yards of filling.

COMMISSIONER WRIGLEY of the H. B. Co., accompanied by his son and private secretary and Mr. Thompson, of the H. B. store Calgary, left for the Landing on Saturday morning last per M. McCauley's and H. B. teams. They reached the Landing on Sunday at noon in eleven and a half hours driving. Dr. McKay had not arrived from Slave lake as was expected to meet Mr. Wrigley as the lake was still partly covered with ice, but a canoe crew had come through dragging their canoe over the ice for about 15 miles. Mr. Wrigley left for Slave lake with this crew on Monday, to go to Peace river, then down the Peace, Great Slave and Mackenzie rivers to Peel's river, close to the Arctic coast. Messrs. Thompson and McCauley left the Landing for Edmonton on Monday and arrived early Tuesday afternoon.

CAPT. KNIGHT BRUCE, traveller, and Frank Chase, hunter, arrived from their winter quarters at the head of the Brazeau or north fork of the Saskatchewan, about 80 miles south of Jasper house, on Wednesday last by canoe. They went in last fall by way of Jasper house to spend the winter hunting mountain sheep. They were camped on two forks of the Brazeau about 25 miles apart and right at the foot of the mountains and made a very good hunt, killing 50 sheep of which 15 were rams, 6 goats and two bull moose, besides smaller game, but it was scarce. Several tents of Jasper house Indians were camped near them. The winter generally speaking was mild except about ten days in January. In April they hired the Indians to remove their camp outfit and trophies down the Brazeau to the head of canoe navigation where four forks of the stream join, but owing to the depth of snow they only got down 30 miles when they had to cache the stuff and hunt for food. Messrs. Bruce and Chase broke camp about May 15th and travelled on snow shoes until the 18th when on account of the snow being soft they threw them away. On breaking camp they had no food and their weapons were a rifle with about 16 cartridges and a revolver with about six. On reaching the cache which the Indians had made they found a horse which had been abandoned to die. The travellers killed him and used the meat which was the only food they had besides an occasional partridge killed with the revolver, game of all kinds being very scarce. They reached the head of navigation on the Brazeau on the 25th of May and took a day making a small canoe 13 feet long from the largest tree they could find, and steadying it with logs lashed along side. When starting down the river their food was exhausted and the first day out they lost their rifle by it being lurching out of the boat in a rapid. They came down the river two days before reaching the great canon and ran it, the first time it was ever done as far back as the memory of man extends, in a day. The next day they struck the camp of a Lac Ste. Anne Indian named Moosewa near the mouth of the Brazeau and got their first meal for five days. The remainder of the trip was uneventful. In coming down the Brazeau they saw two large deer and a grizzly which would have supplied them with plenty of food but for the loss of their rifle. Capt. Bruce left for the old country by Thursday's stage and Chase will go back shortly with pack horses to bring in the camp outfit and trophies left in cache near the head of the Pembina.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Regular monthly meeting Thursday, June 2nd.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription - Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 4, 1887.

The MacLeod Gazette has hauled in its horns on the disallowance question. According to it Watson is to blame for the whole trouble. The Gazette is truly independent—of its own expressed opinions.

From a table contained in the report of the department of interior it appears that in 1874 when the nearest railroad was at Moorehead, 225 miles away, and the country had suffered from a two years visitation of the grasshoppers the amount of land homesteaded in the province of Manitoba was 215,520 acres. It also appears that in 1885 when the North-West had some 1,400 miles of railway and the grasshopper plague had become a faint tradition the number of acres homesteaded was 249,552, and that in 1886 the number was 294,960. The smallness of the increase is partly accounted for by another table which shows that the revenue derived from lands in '74 was \$25,161 and in '85 \$331,279. It is the attempt to secure a revenue out of the land by sales, and regulations made to produce sales, that has kept the rate of homesteading down, notwithstanding favorable seasons, immense surveys and far reaching railway facilities. It is no exaggeration to say that every dime of revenue raised from the sale of North-West land, except as pre-emptions, has cost the country a dollar in retarding settlement, thereby keeping down the value of the land and the ordinary revenue of the country. The theory that the Canadian government could speculate profitably in land is burst by these tables. It should now turn its attention to settlement and leave speculation alone.

WM. O'BRIEN, Irish agitator, came to Canada to make trouble, and he made it—for himself. He undertook to cram a gross insult down the throats of the people—and it was resented. Some of the Canadian papers seem to regret the form which the resentment took and talk of the opposition of rowdies to liberty of speech. The case is simply this, If Mr. O'Brien has a right to come to Canada persuaded that the people are fools and traitors, they—or such of them as please—have a right to undeceive him by whatever means are at hand. No man has a "right" to enter a country with the avowed object of bringing the head—if only the figure-head—of the government into disrepute. And having been allowed to exceed his rights to this extent Mr. O'Brien has no right to complain if other people exceed their "rights" by throwing bricks at him. But Mr. O'Brien, although the language in which he attempted to address Canadians showed him to be a rascal and that he took them for fools, is not alone to blame in this matter. His visit, the rioting which was its natural consequence, and whatever afterclaps there may be are plainly traceable to the action of certain Canadian politicians whose milk and water sentiment, or low political cunning, induced them to import into Canada a quarrel which is none of ours but from which we have suffered sorely in the past, and might if a proper course had been taken been happily delivered from by this time.

If the present government with its national policy is not good at building up industries it is not good for anything. It proposes at at considerable expense to build up a great iron industry in Eastern Canada. There is a difficulty in procuring native iron to supply the demand. This difficulty is to be overcome by the imposition of a protective tariff. The means are at hand to build up a great coal industry in the West. There is an abundance of coal for which the country does not furnish an adequate market. There is an unlimited market for it south of the boundary and all that is required for the development of the industry is a railroad across the boundary, which the Galt company is now seeking a charter to build. If that railroad were built it is safe to say that the consequent development of the North-West coal industry would result in greater profit to the country than any possible protection to the iron industry will give. It would not adversely effect any established industry and by increasing the capital in the country would doubtless assist in establishing many. The government is fully aware of the facts, and no action is required on its part; only inaction to allow private capital to proceed with the work. But because such a line would interfere with the C. P. R. monopoly it must not be built, and while millions of money are spent in developing industries in the east those of the west are prevented from developing themselves.

"DOWN, DOG!"

Sir George Stephen deserves the thanks of all opponents of railway monopoly in the North-West for his late threatening telegram to premier Norquay. This threat shows: 1st That the scheme of a government road to the boundary strikes a joint in the C. P. R. harness. 2nd That the fight has been removed from the field of Canadian politics and is now, The people of Manitoba vs. the C. P. R. company. As long as there was a question of how the monopoly could be overthrown, and as long as questions of politics had to be considered, so long there was necessarily a difficulty in securing united effort. But now when the president of the monopoly himself has chosen to admit its weak point, and when means outside of politics have been found and admitted to be adequate to strike the deadly blow, there is no excuse for any man interested in the Canadian North-West, closely or remotely, who does not want to play the part of Judas Iscariot, not doing all that lies in his power to assist in breaking the monopoly, and in breaking it at once. If anything was needed to nerve the people to strike strongly for their rights the insulting threat of Sir George Stephen has supplied the need. When such a man presumes to make such a threat the people of Manitoba and of Winnipeg may see how low in the estimation of outsiders they have allowed themselves to sink. Did Sir George believe that the people of the province were men he, as sharply as any one, would see how wildly foolish such a course must be. But judging them by the majority of their representatives and consequently believing them to be mere things he undertakes to dictate to them as Gen. Middleton would not have attempted to dictate to the half-breeds after Batoche. All the farmer's union resolutions, all the indignation meetings, all the grit newspapers and politicians could not have explained so fully or so truly the positions respectively occupied towards each other by the people of Manitoba and the C. P. R. company as this telegram. He says in effect "Our heel is on your neck, and if you dare to complain or try to get out from under, we will grind you in the dust." He admits all that was ever alleged regarding the dependent position of the Manitoba farmer and merchant, and adds to it, so that if intending immigrants thought of monopoly before they will think of it ten times more now. This threat, if its force is not broken by the immediate breaking of the monopoly, will cost the country more millions in the next seven years than the building of the C. P. R. cost in the last seven. If the road to the boundary was a necessity before it is ten times as much so now, and still greater is the necessity for keeping it under absolute control of the people through their provincial government. The company that would break its most sacred obligations as the C. P. R. has threatened to do by removing its workshops from Winnipeg, and abandoning a great part of its line, would stick at nothing to defeat the people in this matter. Eternal vigilance is the price of the liberty of Manitoba from railway monopoly.

The report of the department of interior for '86, considered simply as a report, is a vast improvement on its predecessors. It is more full, more concise and in every way more intelligible. Its best feature is that it confines itself to statements of facts and does not presume to argue or apologize. A poor defence is practically a plea of guilty, and when in former reports the department allowed its officials to undertake a defence of what did not admit of intelligent defence it only condemned itself. Whatever faults the department may have committed it has the sense not to advertise them by this means in its present annual report.

SIR GEORGE STEPHEN told a Mail reporter that if the parties raising the disallowance agitation in Winnipeg would do more plowing and less talking it would be better for themselves and for the country. No doubt—and a great deal better for Sir George Stephen. By the way if Sir George had been plowing instead of sending that threatening telegram to Norquay he would have been sleeping better at night now.

P. DALY,

BANKER,

Drafts issued and collections made.

Office, P. Daly & Co's. Drug Store, Edmonton.

JUST ARRIVED

FROM MONTREAL

A LARGE STOCK OF

HATS, HATS, HATS,

PRINTS,

DRESS GOODS.

GROCERIES,

OATMEAL, ETC.

AT

BROWN & CURRY'S.

HEW THEM DOWN.

NOTHING LIKE OPPOSITION.

We are now bringing in the different lines by the car load. Buying in such quantities for CASH, in the cheapest markets, we are prepared to give our customers and the public the FULL benefit.

SPACE WILL NOT ADMIT OF AN ENUMERATION.

HARDWARE Now Complete.
CROCKERY " "
READY-MADE CLOTHING " "
GROCERIES, Fresh Goods More on way.
BOOTS & SHOES — Part Fall and Winter Stock to Hand.

DRY GOODS.

New Prints,
" Yarns, all colors,
" Hose,
" Gloves,
" Handkerchiefs in silk and cotton.
" Velveteens,
" Mantles and Jackets for Ladies, Misses and children in great variety.

TUB BUTTER,

First quality, Just Arrived.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

NEW GOODS.

Just opened out, a fine lot of New Goods, including a choice assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds for Men, Women and Children.

MEN'S SOFT FELT HATS.

In drab, black and white.

A LOT OF COW BOY HATS.

BOYS' HATS & YOUTHS' HATS.

MENS' DRESS SHIRTS,

Every variety.

BOYS' & YOUTHS' SUMMER SUITS,

Very cheap.

MENS' RIDING PANTS & WATERPROOF COATS.

Also a lot of HARDWARE, such as Nails, Tar Paper, Door Locks and Hinges, Axes and Handles, Garden Rakes and Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Wringers and Churns, the best made.

These goods have all been marked low to suit the times and the prices cannot fail to please all.

Am now selling off the balance of Men's Suits and Pants at near cost to make room for others to arrive soon. Suits for \$8; good pants \$2.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their customers that they have opened a

WHOLESALE & JOBBING ESTABLISHMENT,

And are prepared to offer goods at

PRICES HITHERTO UNKNOWN.

In Edmonton.

Give us a call and satisfy yourselves.

NORRIS & CAREY,
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QUALITY, QUANTITY, CHEAPNESS.

ALBERTA BOOT & SHOE HOUSE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

QUALITY.—From the Best Makers in the Dominion.

QUANTITY.—10,000 Pairs.

CHEAPNESS.—Buying for Spot Cash in Car Load Lots we are able to beat any tuppenny hapenny odds and ends on the market.

SPECIALTIES.

WOMEN'S

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS.—From makers to Drawing room.

FEMALES

Do from Babies' in arms to sweet six-

MENS'

Riders, Waukenphas, Brogans, Jerseys, BOYS'

Long and Short.

OUR SUMMER STOCK is now Complete in Every Line and embraces the LATEST NOVELTIES including the "JUBILEE" in LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDRENS'.

INSPECTION INVITED.

STEWART & BANNERMAN.

PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

MONDAY, May 16.

G. R. Pugsley president of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan railroad and steamboat company, petitioned that the bill to incorporate the South Saskatchewan Valley railway company may not become law.

The municipality of Cornwallis county of Brandon, Manitoba, petitioned for power to collect taxes from the North-West land company.

Bill 70 to incorporate the Alberta railway company was read a second time.

A debate took place on a demand made by country publishers for the removal of the duty of five cents a pound on stereotype matter from the States. Casey, Charlton, Mitchell and Lister favored the removal, Davin opposed it.

FRIDAY, May 17.

The committee reported against bill 36 to incorporate the Chinook Belt & Peace river railway company because the ground was already covered by another charter. Davis moved that the fees and charges be refunded. Motion withdrawn. Perley moved that the bill be referred back for further consideration.

A long debate took place on the proposal to raise the duty on agricultural implements from 25 to 35 per cent. Watson and Perley opposed and Davin and Davin supported the increase. Davin said the price of steel binders had fallen from \$240 to \$190 at Brandon on account of the duty. Watson said that the \$190 binder could be bought south of the line for \$140. Watson and Perley charged that the high duties hindered immigration, which was not denied.

WEDNESDAY, May 18.

Petitions were received from the municipalities of Glendale and Argyle, Manitoba, for power to tax North-West land company's land.

Perley gave notice of motion asking if any change was to be made in the liquor permit system now in practice in the North-West. Also whether the information asked for by him in reference to lands sold by the C. P. R. will be furnished and when.

Davin gave notice of motion for return showing the agreement between the government and the C. P. R. respecting the town site of Regina; the amount realized by the government from the sale of lots, and kindred matters.

A small pamphlet on horse breeding in Canada issued by the department of agriculture arrived by last mail. It contains letters of Col. Ravenhill and Phillips of the British army on their horse purchasing tour on government account of last season, and an address by Col. Ravenhill to the horse breeders of Britain. The pamphlet is full of valuable information and instruction and is well worth careful study by every farmer. The demand for horses in Britain is very large. In 1886 the importations amounted to 11,027. The government requires annually about 2,000 head for the army for which they pay from \$200 to \$225, while good general purpose horses average \$170. Col. Ravenhill and Phillips spent 167 days in Canada during which they travelled 14,755 miles and examined 7,676 horses, took a second look at 1,025 and purchased 83. They found the prices asked moderate and the question of price was not what prevented the purchase of larger numbers, but the difficulty of getting the class and quality of horses desired, partly because they were comparatively scarce and partly because there were no sale fairs at which large numbers could be seen together, and the general public not knowing exactly what kind of horses to bring for sale. The Colonels found that United States buyers picked up most of the good horses at their low own figures because they knew just where to find them. They object that Canadians have turned their attention so strongly to breeding from heavy draught sires and have not lately been breeding for riding or general purposes. Still they think that the British government may purchase 300 horses in Canada next year if they can be obtained within the price and of the stamp required. In an address to English horse breeders Col. Ravenhill says: "What the army requires, what the public needs, and what every man uses who can afford it, whether for hunting or driving is a large supply of the up-standing, three parts bred, general purpose horse, of good substance and color, between 15½ and 16 hands high, such as used to be bred in numbers by our fathers for general work in the stage coaches all over England, and which the railways have caused to disappear. Such a horse can only be produced by the continuous and more general use of thoroughbred sires all over the country." In the same address Col. Ravenhill says: "It is no use trying to breed a good horse on soil and climate that is unsuitable or on pasture that will not carry a horse." From the fact that no such caution is given the Canadian farmer it may be gathered that the soil, climate and pasture of Canada are generally fitted for the raising of good horses. Indeed when the persistent efforts of Canadian farmers to produce an unsuitable class and

the continual drain of the best horses to the States are considered and still suitable animals are found in considerable numbers there can be no doubt that the horse raising industry is one for which Canada and especially the North-West is peculiarly adapted.

The following extract from a contribution by R. Strachan, barrister, of this place to the Canadian Law Times for May bears on the North-West civil justice ordinance of 1886:—"It consists of 460 sections and an appendix, and by section 456 declares that 'When no other provision is made by this ordinance the practice existing in England on the first day of January, 1885, shall (adapted to the circumstances of the territories) be followed, as nearly as may be.' The ordinance has been carefully and elaborately prepared, and the framers have had recourse to the English and Ontario judicature rules; the Nova Scotia judicature act; the code of civil procedure of Quebec; the revised statutes of Ontario and Manitoba, and previous ordinances of the North-West Territories; but they appear principally to have drawn from the English system. The practice provided appears to be (with all deference to the learned and pains-taking judge who had charge of the bill in council, be it said) too cumbersome and costly for the circumstances of a new country and the style and importance of causes which ordinarily arise therein. The supreme court constituted is the only court of civil jurisdiction; and here it may be said that the title is a misnomer. But the framers of the ordinance are not responsible for this. Why supreme? Where is the inferior court? In England there are county courts; in Ontario division courts, and in Manitoba county courts, with expeditious, simple and inexpensive procedure. These courts have jurisdiction in causes the like of which in the North-West Territories must be entered in the supreme court. It is true that there are two scales of costs, and the tariff is not high under either scale, so that the public have not so much reason to complain as the advocate who is required under the lower scale to do a great deal of work for a very small bill of costs. In the advocate's favor there is the fact that it is almost impossible for a layman to be his own lawyer. There will be in nearly all cases certain technical work which few suitors could successfully accomplish. In towns or places other than where the judge resides courts are held very infrequently (in the writer's town twice a year only), and if justice delayed be justice refused there will often be refusal. Owing to distance and lack of facility for communication in many instances it will be absolutely impossible to make required chamber applications within certain limited times. The profession in the judges' towns will of course be benefitted at the expense, to a considerable extent, of their brethren in the outlying districts. Appeals lie from a single judge to the court in banc where the matter in controversy in contract exceeds \$500. The right of appeal to the Queen's bench in Manitoba is taken away."

In moving for a return of all lands sold by the C. P. R. in the North-West Mr. Perley M. P. for East Assiniboia said: "It is well known that certain companies have purchased certain portions of land from the Canadian Pacific railway company, and that they are seeking to have their lands still exempted from taxation, while they are selling them and otherwise receiving a benefit from them. This is a great detriment to the settlers. I think this house is quite conversant with the fact that it is very important in the interest of every community that all the lands should be open to taxation for the support of schools, roads and bridges and other purposes for which land should be taxed. We all know that the progress of the country must depend upon the contentment and satisfaction of settlers. But when you find that a large portion of the land has been sold to companies who have come in under an agreement with the Canadian Pacific railway company, a very great injustice and a very great wrong has been done to the settlers of that country. While we are not desirous in any way to alter the contract with the Canadian Pacific railway company, nevertheless we are of opinion that some pressure should be brought to bear on that company to give information to the settlers as to whom these lands have been sold to. In the North-West Territories we are very short of funds. We have not the advantages of local government so as to be able to impose taxation in the same way as other portions of Canada, so that our people are unable to secure schools to the extent they otherwise would, and they are unable to obtain a very large revenue for the support of roads and bridges, because we have not the money and have not the people from whom to get the money." Mr. Perley deserves credit for having made the motion and for having made it in temperate and well chosen language, but when he says "we are not desirous in any way to alter the contract with the Canadian Pacific railway company" he can only be considered as speaking for

himself and his three colleagues whom it is the misfortune of the North West to have misrepresenting its wishes and interests at Ottawa on this important matter.

The report of Joseph Doupe inspector of surveys contained in the annual report of the interior department has the following concerning Edmonton and vicinity: "From Birch lake in ranges 11 and 12 west of the 4th meridian the country becomes more level and exceedingly fertile and the grass longer and more abundant. It would be indeed difficult to find richer soil or better farming or stock raising country than that from range 16 westward to and about Beaver lake, comprising about five ranges, and I am informed that it extends from the North Saskatchewan, in varying width, south to Battle river. I have no doubt that in the near future, as soon as railway facilities are brought within a reasonable distance, giving the prospect of a market, this tract of country will be rapidly occupied by settlers. A beautiful region with the richest kind of soil, fine meadows, abundance of good water, fencing and fuel convenient, while the Beaver hills westward will yield a vast amount of lumber and building material. In the settlements about Edmonton, St. Albert and Fort Saskatchewan, although the past season was considerably drier than usual, the yield of all kinds of crops was much better than for many years past, both in respect of quality and quantity, that of potatoes, turnips and other roots being enormous. In potatoes there were many specimens of over three pounds in weight, a few of four, and one of over five pounds, all, too, in single solid smooth potatoes, not an aggregation of two or more accidentally grown together. In one instance where the ground was said to have been carefully measured, wheat yielded forty-one bushels to the acre; barley, sixty-eight; and oats one hundred and fourteen. Some other yields of wheat were reported, showing a greater increase, but as no actual weights were taken I took no note of them. At Stony plain, about seventeen miles west of Edmonton, I bought a few bags of potatoes from farmers, and I never saw better in my life, either in appearance or quality. They were so large that I asked him to give me his smallest ones, and my cook cut some of those in pieces when putting them on the fire to boil."

BRING YOUR TIRED WATCHES AND LAME CLOCKS

TO
E. RAYMER,
And have them repaired.

I keep on hand
WALTHAM, ELGIN & SPRINGFIELD
WATCHES.

Gent's Chains, Seals and Charms.

ALSO—

Clocks of every variety.
Jewelry made from Saskatchewan Gold and Diamonds. Every shape or design required.

All work warranted.
E. RAYMER,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.
NOTE—Store, first door east of Jasper House. Sign of Watch.

BLACKSMITH CARRIAGE SHOP.

At Edmonton ferry landing, south side, opposite the fort. The undersigned having secured the services of a first-class General Blacksmith and Machinist is now prepared to do all sorts of work in these lines on the shortest notice. Also on hand a complete stock of patent wheels, spokes, felloes, axles, shafts, tongues, reaches, plow beams and handles, neck yokes and whipple trees, etc. Orders for carriage building and repairing promptly attended to.

JOHN WALTER.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

Making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Thursday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Monday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Monday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Thursday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Monday. Passage 25¢; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

PLANTS FOR SALE.

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, ETC.
Apply to the undersigned,
JAS. PRICE.
Little Mountain.

THE WELL-BRED CANADIAN STALLION,

PRIDE OF THE WEST.

Will take the following route this season:
MONDAY—Noon at Hemlock's Palace Hotel, Fort Saskatchewan; night at the Half-Way House.

TUESDAY—Noon at John Fraser's, Lower Settlement; night at J. F. Smith's, Edmonton.

WEDNESDAY—Noon at John Ashen's, South side; night at Jas. McKernan's, South side.

THURSDAY—Noon at E. & S. Land Co's. barn; night at John T. Turner's, Clover Bar.

FRIDAY—Will proceed to his home stand (Wm. Walker's) where he will remain until Monday morning.

Terms—\$5, \$8, and \$10.

We have a good pasture with spring creek in it, well fenced. Any parties not using their mares may send them down and they will be attended to free of charge.

F. & A. ADAMSON,

W. WALKER, Proprietors.
Manager.

YOUNG BALLENTINE,

THOROUGHbred ROADSTER.

MONDAY—Noon at his own stable, St. Albert; night at Geo. Long's, Sturgeon River.

TUESDAY—Noon at Smith's Livery Stable, Edmonton; night at K. Macdonald's, Edmonton.

WEDNESDAY—Noon at A. McKinlay's, South Side; night at J. Ashen's, South Side.

THURSDAY—Noon at D. E. Noyes', St. Albert road; night at his own stable, where he will remain until Monday afternoon.

Terms, \$6, \$10 and \$15.

MALONEY BROS.

Proprietors.

LAFFERTY & SMITH,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

BRANCHES:

Calgary, Edmonton, Regina.

Office, Main Street, 3 doors north of Jasper House.

Drafts issued on and collections made at all available points.

Sterling and Domestic Exchanges bought and sold.

Half breed and Soldier's Scrip and Indian Department Vouchers bought at highest market price.

P. G. GRAY,

Manager.

MENS' READY-MADESUITS.

I am now selling off my entire stock of the above at greatly reduced prices, and in view of the immediate arrival of my Scotch Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Molekins and Corduroys, etc., from England. I will not at present renew this line of goods.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, &c.

I have just made a still further sweeping reduction in the price of these that can hardly fail to secure their immediate sale. Ladies' requiring Millinery and Fancy Goods will find every variety to please and suit them here.

FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CROCKERY.

Parties furnishing should call and examine my stock of the above, which for cheapness and quality are unsurpassed in the North-West. It comprises Panel Beds, Mattresses (wool and wave wire springs) Lounges, Rocking Chairs, Common Chairs, Tables, Cradles, Etc. Also Tapestry and Lace Curtains, Rugs, Matting, Wax Cloth, Table Covers, Etc., Etc.

Terms Strictly Cash.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER.

Direct Importer of English Goods.

FARMERS & OTHERS in want of Agricultural Implements will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned, who has a stock of Plows, Harrows, Mowers, Rakes and seeders on hand. Orders taken for the Best Light All-Steel Binder in the world. Twine, etc. To arrive, a car load of Farm Wagons and Buck-boards.

Town lots for sale in Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan well situated for business and private residence. Enquire of the undersigned.

W. S. ROBERTSON,

Real Estate and Manufacturers' Agent

PLASTERING and Cement Work, Plain and Ornamental, Hard sand or plaster of Paris finish. Call and examine our prices our aim being to give satisfaction at the lowest cost. Office and yard Fraser avenue.

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE

DOUGLAS PETRIE

BELMONT SCHOOL.

Honor roll for May.
Highest marks possible 450.
CLASS 4.—Ina McKay, 374.
CLASS 3. SENIOR.—Jno. A. McLeod 354, A. Fraser 344, Mary Price 273, Henry Kirkness, 269.
CLASS 3. JUNIOR.—James Kernohan 346, Chrissie McKay 315, Louie Kernohan 253.
CLASS 2. SENIOR.—Geo. Kernohan 355, Maggie Price 325, John Coleman 299, Maggie McLeod and Isabella Gullion (equal) 294.
CLASS 2. JUNIOR.—Lottie Coleman 380, Caroline Gullion 357, Lottie McKay 349, Jane Price 344.
CLASS 1.—Thos. Price 333, Jas. Gullion 233.
Average attendance 22.
J. B. STEELE, Teacher.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

The above examination of the Edmonton public school was held in the school house on Thursday and Friday 26 and 27 of May last. The following are the names of those who came up to the mark:

STANDARD 4 TO STANDARD 5:—Robena Henderson, Percy Henderson.

STANDARD 3 TO STANDARD 4:—Alex. McCauley, Nettie Henderson, William Kelly, Outram Anderson and Charles Henderson.

STANDARD 2 TO STANDARD 3:—Emma Paggerie, Howard Cameron, James Ross, Grace Casey, and Walter Henderson.

STANDARD 1 TO STANDARD 2:—Dollie Ross, Leonard Goodridge, Kate Verey, Fannie Verey, Percy Hardisty, Maggie McCauley, Iza Henderson, Maggie Young, Emma Rowland and Alice Irwin.

Those from standard 1 to standard 2 were promoted the latter part of April.

The following is the arithmetic paper on which the pupils in standards four and five were examined:

1. Find cost of carpeting a room 16 feet 6 inches long by 15 feet wide with carpet 27 inches wide at \$2.12½ per yard.
2. At what time after 1 o'clock are the hands of a clock at right angles?
3. Which is the better investment 6 per cent at 80 or 5 per cent at 75?
4. How much money invested in the 5 per cent Dominion stock at 97½ will give an income of \$1,000 per annum?
5. Find the simple interest on \$612.75 from May 1st till December 10th, 1887.
6. A and B can do a piece of work in 2½ days, B and C can do the same in 3½ and A in 4½ days. Find in what time A could do the work alone.
7. A man sells a house for \$437.50 and loses 12½ per cent. For what should he have sold it to gain 12 per cent?
8. Find cost of digging a cellar 41 feet 3 inches long, 24 feet wide and 2 yards deep at 20 cents per cubic yard.
9. A square field contains 10 acres, find distance around it.

Average daily attendance 46. Number on roll 69.

JAMES MARTIN, Teacher.

THE report of J. B. Tyrrell who conducted the geological survey in this district last season appears in the report of the department of the interior for the year. It contains the following paragraph of special interest: "During the course of the season special attention was paid to the occurrence of the different coal seams throughout the district, they having been found to underlie a very much larger extent of country than could have been thought at all probable. The Big Coal seam on the Saskatchewan, for instance, was found to be on the continuation of a coal horizon stretching north-westward from Knee Hill creek and the Red Deer river, underlying country which is at present completely grass covered, and shows no external evidence of coal anywhere in the vicinity. Along the above mentioned river this seam has been burnt in a number of places, and the ashes which were collected at the foot of the bank have been assayed by Prof. Chapman of Toronto, who finds that they contain small quantities of both gold and silver."

In last week's extract from the report of the department of Indian affairs it was made to appear that the school on the Two Hills reserve had been returned as having been kept open three-quarters of the year and having an attendance of 53 and an average attendance of 25. The school was actually returned as having been kept open one quarter and as having a total attendance of 49, with an average attendance of 15.

The report of the crown timber agent at Edmonton for the season of '86 gives the quantity of lumber sawn in this vicinity last year as 961,321 feet. Of this amount Fraser & Co. cut 344,766 feet, Lamoureux Bros. 567,973 feet, John Kelly 57,436 feet and St. Albert mission 11,148 feet. The quantity of lumber sold from all the mills during the year was 1,004,066 feet.

The Winnipeg Commercial shows that the C. P. R. rates on wheat from Winnipeg to Montreal are 50 cents per hundred pounds while from St. Paul to New York, the same distance the rates are only 27½ cents per 100.

GENERAL NEWS.

Potatoes are being brought to Calgary from Minnesota.

Snow slides are reported in the mountains on May 16th.

Judge Travis has returned to Calgary from the Pacific coast.

Montreal city council has granted \$10,000 to the jubilee institute.

The Italians will not attempt aggressive warfare on the Abyssinians.

Lieut.-governor Masson of Quebec has resigned on account of ill health.

Terrible forest fires were raging in Michigan and Wisconsin on May 19th.

Only eleven horses were purchased at Calgary by the police out of fifty that were required.

T. S. C. Lee is to erect a \$25,000 hotel on the corner of Seath street and Stephen avenue, Calgary.

Barnard the great British Columbia express man has been appointed senator in place of lieut.-governor Nelson.

The Calgary Herald reports the finding of the dead body of an Indian lying exposed on the prairie about seven miles south of that town.

The Free Press says that the Mowat government will forthwith investigate all claims in the disputed territory and grant patents without further delay.

The Batoche half-breeds refuse to accept the government seed grain on account of the conditions attached. The minister of interior is urging them to accept.

WHILE the C. P. R. is breaking its heart about allowing the Grand Trunk connections in Manitoba it does not hesitate to use Canadian money to secure connections with Chicago.

The annual expenditure of the United Kingdom is about \$450,000,000. Of this \$125,000,000 goes to pay interest on the debt incurred by wars in the past, and \$150,000,000 is required to pay for the wars of the future.

Owing to the mandament recently issued by Cardinal Taschereau permitting Roman Catholics to join the Knights of La or members of the working classes of that church in Ottawa are becoming members of the Order.

The Canadian Gazette of May 16th contains the appointment of John Joseph Caldwell Abbott to the senate for the district of Inkerman, Quebec, in the room of John Hamilton resigned, and of Pierre Fortin for the district of Kennebec in the room of Charles Cormier, deceased.

THE New York Sun announces that the annexation of Canada by conquest if necessary is being carefully considered in the States by practical men. The Sun forgets that it is something over a hundred years since the project was first entered upon. The medicine seems to work slowly.

The Mail charges that the government favors the continuance of monopoly in Manitoba not so much in the interest of eastern people as in the interest of the Canada Pacific, and as a monopoly was not promised in Old Manitoba no injustice would be done in removing the monopoly there.

The total earnings of the C. P. R. for the past year were \$10,081,803. Working expenses, \$6,378,317. Interest at 5 per cent on \$45,000,000, debt, and rental of branch lines, \$3,068,061. Net profits \$634,666. Mileage of railway, Montreal to Vancouver, 2,901, branch lines 1,746 miles. Total cost \$164,454,322, \$10,520,959. Land remaining 14,950,718 acres. Capital stock \$65,000,000.

The New York Commercial Bulletin makes the announcement that recognizing that the port of New York is the port of the American continent the Canadian Pacific railway, after having become divorced from Canadian authority, now proposes to become the grand colossus—the grand octopus, or great northern power and is already on the high road to a consolidation with, or an absorption of the New York Central, Harlem and West Shore systems as its outlets from Niagara and Montreal.

The Toronto News says of the alleged petition with 130 signatures forwarded from Qu'Appelle asking for the re-appointment of Lieut.-gov. Dewdney: The ease with which people can be got to sign petitions for anything is well known, and if no more than 130 people, including office-holders, office-seekers and recipients of seed wheat and other government favors, can be coaxed or bull-dozed into asking for another term for Dewdney, that of itself is pretty good evidence of his unpopularity.

Winnipeg Commercial: "The North-West can never be prosperous and contented whilst it is kept in a state of subjection and dependence upon eastern opinions and interests. If the people of the east wish to profit by the development of the North-West they should at once cease to place artificial barriers to our progress and seek to trade with us on legitimate and business-like principles. Enforced bondage will, if persisted in, in the end revert against those who seek to withhold from us our rights as a portion of the Canadian Dominion."

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, June 4th, 1887. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	71	45
Sunday,	75	40
Monday,	86	49
Tuesday,	69	46
Wednesday,	57	35
Thursday,	60	33
Friday,	62	27

Barometer falling, 27.755.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

—Pastor, the Rev. Andrew B. Baird; M. A., B. D. Sabbath services at Edmonton; 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school at 2 p.m.; Belmont: June 12, 26. Sturgeon: June 19. Clover Bar: June 5. Fort Saskatchewan: June 26. No morning service at Edmonton on the days, when there is service at Fort Saskatchewan.

THE STARR KIDNEY PAD.

A permanent sure cure for diseases, disorders and ailments of the kidneys, bladder and urinary secretive system, or attendant complaints—causing pain in small of back, sides, etc., producing urinary disorders such as too frequent, scanty, difficult or copious micturition, inability of retention and sedimentary urine. The pad cures Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, catarrh of the bladder and passages, nervous debility, etc. Also Dr. Leclue's periodical pills.

Pads and Pills for sale by

P. DALY & Co., Agents, Edmonton.

WALL PAPER AND BORDERING.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND TURPENTINE. Whiting, Glue, and Dry Colors. Whitewash and Paint Brushes. Concentrated Lye and Washing Crystal. Condition Powder—Own make. Axle Grease, Castor Oil for buggies. Machine Oil, Neat's Foot Oil, etc. Soaps, Perfumery, Flesh Brushes and Turkish Bath Towels, Sponges, Brushes and Combs. Patent Medicines, Stationery, Diaries 1887. School Books, Fancy Goods, Pure Drugs and Spices.

Physician's Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared at all hours.

PHIL. DALY & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to order that Sittings of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories for the Judicial District of Northern Alberta shall be held at the town of Calgary, in the said District, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the following days, namely:—

Tuesday, 12th of April, A.D. 1887.
Tuesday, 12th July, A.D. 1887.
Tuesday, 8th November, A.D. 1887.

and at Edmonton, also in the said District, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the following days, namely:—

Monday, 2nd May, A.D. 1887.
Monday, 17th October, A.D. 1887.

By Command,
A. E. FORGET,

Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, 10th March, 1887.

NOTICE.

EDMONTON CEMETERY COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Edmonton Cemetery Company (Limited) will be held in the Public School House, Edmonton, on Saturday the 25th day of June next at the hour of 2 p. m. When the annual reports will be submitted and the Directors for the ensuing year elected as well as other business transacted.

C. F. STRANG,
Edmonton, 27th May, 1887. Secy.-Treas.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

If you want to be up to the times and save useless outlay in wages and mending old rat-traps of machines, buy from us THE FIRST AND ONLY GENUINE ALL-STEEL BINDER made in Canada. The Toronto Mower, The Massey Harvester, The Sharpe's Rake. We will now book orders for above and for the Finest Binding Twine Manufactured, up till 1st of May next. You should see our new prices and order at once to ensure delivery. We will agree to cancel any order for harvesting machinery, should purchasers' crop be destroyed before time for cutting.

BLAKE & KNOWLES.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H. B. Co. reserve, Edmonton.

WATSON & CONNOR,

BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, &c.
GEORGE A. WATSON, C. H. CONNOR, M. A.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Edmonton, Alberta. Office, Main street, Edmonton, opposite Fraser Avenue.

L. MCINNIS, M. D., C. M.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office next door north of Jasper House.

D. J. H. TOFIELD,

St. George's Hospital, London, Temporary residence and consulting room, second log house east of Mr. Cameron's store.

DAVIS & COSTIGAN, Barristers, Advocates and Conveyancers. Money to loan. Government departmental work strictly attended to. Offices over Thomson Bros' Book Store, Calgary, N.W.T.
E. P. DAVIS, J. R. COSTIGAN.

W. WILSON,

DENTIST, CALGARY.
Rooms over J. S. Gibb & Co's store. Entrance at side door opposite Roller Skating Rink.

SHAW & PRINCE,

BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, ETC.,
Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.
CHARLES L. SHAW, ANTONIO PRINCE.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DU CANADA, Edmonton, South side of Main street. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Meals at all hours. Good feed stable in connection. X. ST. JEAN, proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL, KELLY & MARTIN, Proprietors. The Royal still continues to be the leading hotel in Calgary and no expense or pains on the part of the proprietors will be spared to keep it so. Table First-Class. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

KELLY HOUSE.—North side Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T. This well known establishment continues to furnish first class accommodation to travellers and the public generally. The cuisine is under the management of Mr. F. Paggerie, whose skill in his department is well known in Manitoba and the North-West. Good stabling and livery attached. Every attention paid to the requirements of guests.
L. KELLY, Proprietor.

BUSINESS.

P. BYRNES.—Boots and Shoes made to order. Main Street Edmonton. Opposite BULLETIN office.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Near Norris & Carey's store, Edmonton. Horseshoeing and General Jobbing. Terms cash. EDMUND LYONS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLES. Potatoes, Oats, and all kinds of Feed kept constantly on hand for sale. M. McCAULEY, Main Street, Edmonton.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

J. F. SMITH.—LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE. In rear of Sanderson & Looby's Blacksmith Shop, Main street, Edmonton. Oats and feed constantly on hand. Good drivers to let at any hour. Also a few head of mares for sale—or will exchange for grain. Stabling in connection with Kelly's hotel.